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TERMS.

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

DR. GRIFFIN'S ADDRESS.

Before the Am. S. S. Union, at their 5th Anniversary in Philadelphia, May 26, 1829.—Concluded.

By the reports of last year, the Sunday Scholars in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to more than 900,000, and the teachers to above 90,000; the scholars belonging to the American Union, to near 260,000, and the teachers to upwards of 30,000; making the whole number of scholars in both countries, (so far as reported,) a little short of 1,160,000.

It has been said that no judicious plan of benevolence ever failed to succeed, and that none ever succeeded without drawing others into its train. This institution is a growing one, not only in regard to its numerical accessions, but to the new parts ingrafted upon the original plan, and to the kindred institutions it has gathered around it. The instruction of so many children created a demand for books. This led to the establishment of Bible and Tract Societies. Mr. Charles, from the want of Welsh Bibles for his Sunday and other schools, first suggested the thought out of which grew the British and Foreign Bible Society. The same demand subsequently led to the establishment of printing presses and libraries and depositories within the Sunday-school societies themselves. The benevolence thus aroused could not long rest without adult schools; and experience at length suggested the necessity of missionary agents. Finally it was found expedient to continue the schools through the winter. In close connection with this system arose Bible classes and Infant schools; and a little more remotely, high schools and Lyceums, and finally other projects for improving the system of education. Where this end no mortal eye can see; but it is a fair inference from analogy, that the circle will widen from the centre till it sweeps the utmost shore.

Doubtless this is one of the grandest and most powerful institutions of the present day. It is a mighty engine to move the world to its foundations. It takes the race in embryo, and moulds the jelly into gristle and the gristle into bone. And in doing this it shapes the whole fabric of society and the entire character of the world. It goes forward like a giant, and is destined to rouse the energies of all nations, and to be the most controlling instrument to bring on the latter day glory. And when the praise of God shall fill the earth, it will show the world what transported prophets meant, by extracting them from the lips of babes and sucklings.

When I approach this great American branch, and see four or five printing presses constantly employed, and two hundred workmen, with a hundred depositories, and five hundred auxiliaries, and sixty thousand dollars worth of books issued in a year without satisfying the demand; and all to form to knowledge and virtue and holiness the rising generation of these States; my soul rises and expands and blesses God that I am an American citizen, and blesses God that I have been permitted to live in such a day as this. But when I hear that this noble society is in debt, that its buildings are mortgaged, and its operations cramped and limited for want of funds, I ask myself with mortification and distress, where is the piety and patriotism of the men of wealth? Where are the hundreds of millions that lie rusting in their coffers? And if these will not claim the honor, where are the middling classes who consider it a privilege to give to Him who gave all to them? Will not hundreds and thousands of these come forward and make themselves life members?

For this work, Mr. President, is by no means accomplished. With all the triumphs of the society it has advanced but a little way into the kingdom of ignorance and sin. To think of twenty-three hundred thousand children of our country between the ages of five and fourteen, (nine tenths of the whole,) untaught by Sabbath Schools, and a great part growing up with little or no instruction, is enough to make the Christian weep, and the patriot tremble for the future prospects of his country.

This was the estimate last year. But it must be remembered that children increase faster than Sabbath-schools. Unless these efforts are doubled many times, the neglected children will soon outstrip all calculation. And then what will become of our republican institutions? What will become of the Church of God among us? What will become of the millions of souls growing up in the penumbra that divides the light of the Church from the shadows of pagan darkness? For however sure the Church is of victory, she cannot advance without means; she cannot advance without the voluntary energies of men.

Sir, you may carry this work as far as you please. Nothing is wanting but funds and faith and active benevolence. The children are willing to attend and eager to learn. Look at that little girl at her spinning wheel. The Bible is open before her on the side of the loom. While she is committing the lessons to memory without stopping her wheel. Look at that coloured boy, reasoning with his companion who will not go to the Sabbath School because he has not time to study the lessons. "You could easily have found time," says the little slave, "if you had wished to. You have more time than I have. I go to town every morning before daylight, and don't get back till late at night. But I take my testament in my pocket, and while the horses are walking quietly along, I take out my book and study my lessons." Mr. Charles tells us, that when he first established adult schools in Wales, there was such a flocking of the aged to learn to read, that the shoekeepers could not at once supply them with an adequate number of spectacles. There is nothing in the way, Sir; God is on our side, and we may go as far as we please. Same men may oppose, and some deride; but what are they when omnipotence is on our side?

I wish I could summon all the piety and patriotism of the United States to this work. I appeal to the rich, whose best calculation for wealth is to deposit their treasure in heaven. I appeal to young men, who are born to a birth-right which their fathers never knew; who have an opportunity to new model the world and to people heaven, such as no generation ever enjoyed before. I appeal to parents, whose children need to have the generation purged among which they are soon to be left orphans. I appeal to ministers, who received from immortal lips so tender a charge to feed the lambs. I appeal to the whole American public to take up the claims of this society in view of the misery relieved, the vice and crimes prevented, the paternal griefs foreclosed, the character of society softened, and the immortal soul saved. Follow one of these children to heaven. Let one of those who lately blessed this institution on a dying bed, and went up singing into its celestial hymns, lead down from the high abodes of salvation upon a Sabbath School. How would it appear in his eye? Let millions of these children one day look down from the battlements of heaven to see a district of schools assembled to celebrate their anniversary, and what immeasurable interest would the recol-

lections and the prospects awaken. I know not but a legion of them are now looking down upon this assembly.

But I want not to bring up sainted spirits, or parents' joys, or a dying hour: it is not enough that He who died for men,—whose heart is set on this precious cause,—is looking on? that he desires its advancement, and places his happiness in it, and regards it as his only interest? To be allowed to promote that dearest cause which he loves so well, to gratify his heart, and to gain a smile from his lips,—what can earth, what can heaven give more?

AM. ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

At Hartford, Conn.—Thirteenth Report of the Directors, rendered May 16, 1829. Concluded.

It would serve very much to promote the interesting object of obtaining correct statistical views, with regard to the actual condition of the whole number of the deaf and dumb, throughout our common country, if the clergy and the physicians, in their respective towns, would institute inquiries on this subject. The results of such inquiries could be communicated to some of the public ecclesiastical, or medical, associations; or inserted in some of the public journals of the day; or transmitted, (by some private opportunity, so as to save the expense of postage,) to the officers of the Asylum. It may be one of the states would but commence inquiries of this kind, on some well-digested, regular plan, there is no doubt that it would soon be universally adopted, and thus, in the course of a few years, we might hope to obtain sufficient data, from which to derive accurate information on a subject, full of interest to all who wish for further light on what relates to the physiology of man, or who desire to regulate, as it always should be done, the efforts of benevolence, by a correct understanding of the nature, and the extent, of the evils to be remedied, or removed.

Should such inquiries be instituted, these would be among the most important subjects of investigation; the sex and age of the individual; whether deafness is owing to some original, constitutional, defect, or was produced by disease or accident, and if so, in what way, and at what time; whether there are other cases of deafness in the same family, or among any of the ancestors, or collateral branches of kindred, or how, and when, produced; whether the deafness is total or partial; whether any medical means have been employed to remove it, and the results of such efforts; what are the circumstances of the parents or friends of the individual; whether any attempts have been made to communicate instruction, and with what success; whether the individual has been taught any mechanical art or trade, or is engaged in any regular occupation.

Another most curious subject of inquiry, and which deserves particular notice, is, that, in some families, containing both deaf and dumb children, and others in possession of all their faculties, there seems to be a mysterious principle of alternation; the cases of deafness, at birth, occurring at regular intervals, between those who can hear and speak. This fact is well worthy of attention.

It would, also, be desirable to inquire, whether the parents and friends of the deaf and dumb, are aware of the public provision that has been made, in several of the states, for their relief. In many cases, strange as it may seem, they are as yet either ignorant of this, or, at least, of the steps to be taken to obtain such relief; while some have still remaining scruples, with regard to the reality or extent of the advantages that the deaf and dumb may derive from a course of instruction; and a few, a very few we would hope for the honor of human nature, calculate, on the sordid principles of loss and gain, how much they may have to sacrifice in giving up the emoluments of their children's labor, during the time that is necessary to be spent in acquiring the benefits, and the solace, of a useful education. Such thrift, engendered in the heart of avarice, and attempted to be palliated by the profession of excessive parental attachment, if it cannot be counteracted by considerations of common humanity, ought to be held up to that reproach and shame which it so justly deserves. In this respect, let not the sins of the parents be visited upon their poor, deaf and dumb offspring.

In all that relates to the internal concerns and management of the Asylum, the course of instruction and the employments of the pupils, nothing new can be stated. Most of the young men and boys have continued to spend a few hours daily, in the acquisition of a trade, and the female pupils have been employed, to some extent, in the domestic concerns of the Asylum, and attended, in their leisure hours, to plain sewing, knitting and binding the shoes that have been made in the work shops. It is but due to the pupils, and to those who have had the care of them to say, that general good order has prevailed, and such progress been made in their studies, as will serve, alike with the results of former years, to show, that the deaf and dumb need only the privileges granted to other children and youth, in order to acquire a good, English education, and to be qualified for usefulness and respectability in life.

If to this is added, the still more important consideration of opening their minds to understand, and, under the blessing of God, their hearts to receive and love, the truths of the Gospel, the influence of which, there is much satisfactory evidence to believe, has already been felt, to a very considerable extent, among them, there seems to be as strong a claim as ever, upon the friends of humanity, and of the Redeemer's kingdom, to increase, rather than remit, their efforts in behalf of this unfortunate and interesting portion of our fellow-men.

Indeed, a willingness to do this, appears quite extensively to exist in various parts of our country. The Legislature of Connecticut, at their session in May 1829, appropriated fifteen hundred dollars for the support and education of indigent deaf and dumb persons in this state, at the Asylum. The Legislature, also, of Massachusetts and Maine, that with generous liberality of views that has hitherto marked all their proceedings, in relation to this object, at their respective sessions, the past winter, renewed their former grants; the former state increasing its grant, so as to make it amount to \$6,500 annually, which if not expended upon pupils sent to the Asylum for a term of four years, may be applied to the continuance of such as are deserving of it, for a longer period; thus affording those who are capable of deriving benefit from it, a privilege, which, when the peculiar disadvantages of their condition are considered, scarcely places them after all, on an equal footing, in this respect, with those youth that are in possession of all their faculties. It will be seen, from the list of pupils, that the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont, also, still continue their generous appropriations for the support and education of their indigent deaf and dumb. From late measures adopted by the Legislature of Rhode-Island, there seems to be a fair

prospect, that the indigent deaf and dumb of that State, in common with those of the other New-England States, will ere long be admitted to the privileges of an education in the Asylum.

Late intelligence from Alabama affords no better, if so good a prospect, as heretofore, of any considerable addition to the funds of the Asylum, from the sales of the lands in that state. The pecuniary embarrassments, there, still continue to exist to a very great degree, on account of the reduced price of cotton; and additional losses are to be expected in the collection of debts due to the Asylum. Under these circumstances, the Directors regret, that no reduction can as yet be made in the annual charge for board, tuition &c. to the pupils.

While there is great cause of gratitude to a kind, superintending Providence, for the unusual measure of health which, as heretofore, has generally prevailed among all connected with the Asylum; the Directors are called upon to sympathize with the bereaved friends of two of the pupils who were removed by death, during the past year; Sarah J. A. Cochran, of New-Boston, in New Hampshire, who died, Sept. 23d, and Seth C. Washburn, of Randolph, in Vermont, who died Sept. 26th. They have, also, to lament the death, the last fall, of Mr. Ezra Goodenow, whose faithful services, as overseer of the school, and as a patient, and exemplary conduct in the discharge of his duties, justly entitle him to this tribute to his character and worth.

Once more, commending the Institution under their management to the protection of Almighty God whose paternal care has so long watched over and cherished it, the Directors solicit, as well the prayers, as the efforts, in its behalf, of all its patrons and friends; that it may continue to prove a blessing to those for whose benefit it was established; rendering them, not only a comfort to their more immediate connections, and useful, respectable and happy as members of society; but preparing them, also, through the influence of that Divine Truth, which they are here taught, and by faith in that Saviour who is emphatically the succour and support of the unfortunate, to be admitted, at length, into those mansions of eternal rest, which He has gone to prepare a place for all his followers.

In behalf of the Board of Directors.

SEB. TERRY, Clerk.

Hartford, May 16, 1829.

FOREIGN ANNIVERSARIES.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED WIDOWS.

On Friday, the 10th April, the Fifth Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held in London. The Meeting was numerous and most respectfully attended. There were present a considerable number of ladies of rank, who, from the formation of the Society to the present time, had been amongst its cordial supporters.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley having taken the chair soon after one o'clock, opened the business of the day by stating the objects of the Institution. It was founded for the benevolent purpose of administering relief to poor widows in the first days of their destitution. The Secretary read the Report.

It began by alluding to the great exertions made in the past year, and expressing a grateful acknowledgment for the support they had received. There were in the metropolis this Christian land more establishments for the relief and assistance of suffering humanity, in all the various ills to which it was subjected, than existed in all the countries of antiquity. This Institution had, since its establishment, relieved upwards of one thousand widows, at an expense of 3,015*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. In the distribution of its funds the Society never took any thing on report. The habitation of the distressed widow was, in all cases, visited, her character, her claims, and her condition, were examined, and if her case was one which demanded the peculiar care of the Society, she was dealt with accordingly. No recommendation of friends, however strong, could induce the Society to dispense with the visit, and the consequence was, that fraud was seldom practised on it. It was often seen that pretensions to virtuous widowhood would be made, if the utmost vigilance of the Society had not been exerted to discover any attempt at fraud. The relief afforded by the Society was always proportioned to the circumstances of each particular case. When permanent aid was not required, temporary assistance was given. In some cases a small shop was furnished, a mangle was purchased, or such other assistance afforded as the nature of the case required. The Committee, however, regretted, that their operations within the last year had been limited by the state of the funds. Last year 300 widows had been assisted, at an expense of 1,089*l*., though the Committee had to lament that the applications of upwards of 200 widows had been dismissed without any thing but the sympathies of the Committee. Considerable addition had been made to the funds by a charity sermon, and by three sales of fancy goods, supplied by the benevolence of several ladies: upwards of 300*l*. had been realized in this way.

The Report then proceeded to detail several interesting cases of distress which had been relieved by the Society in the past year; of which we select one, that of A. C., residing near Vauxhall, aged 35. She was found in circumstances of great distress, and was suffering from an acute rheumatism in the head, brought on by fatigue in attendance on her late husband, and much increased by the want of common comforts of life. In the room with her was a little boy six years old, who was crying at the sufferings of his parent; in another part of the room was a child three years old, eating a raw potato. A little girl about ten years old was endeavoring to still the cries of an infant, and at the same time to assist her mother. That they were suffering extreme want was evident, and the manner in which the children sat down to a meal provided for them by the visitors was a convincing proof that they had felt the most pinching hunger. The immediate wants of this family were provided for, and after a little time they were sent off to their friends in Gloucester.

Addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, G. Finch, Esq., Rev. Dr. Thorpe, J. Conder, Esq., J. Caffart, Esq., Capt. Bazaigette, R. M., and Rev. J. Morrison.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FEMALE SERVANTS.

The 16th anniversary was held April 27th, at the Old London Tavern. The Mayor of the city was expected to preside, but was prevented by fatigue after presiding at the meeting of the London Auxiliary Bible Society. Alderman Brown was called to the chair; and the meeting was addressed by Rev. J. Clayton, Rev. J. Hughes, Sir Claudius S. Hunter, Rev. C. Pritchett, Rev. G. Clayton, S. Conder, Esq., and the chairman.

The Rev. Mr. Watkins, one of the Gratuitous Secretaries, read the Report, which stated the objects of the charity to be—the improvement and encouragement of female Servants, and that to attain this object, different departments of service

were under the direction of the Committee. The operations of the Institution were divided into several departments of charity. In one view, it was a Religious Tract Society; in another, a Bible Society; in a third, it was a Pension Society; and in a fourth, an Asylum for the Support of Female Virtue, by the Protection and Employment of the Honest and Industrious. Under these different heads the Committee reported their proceedings.

Of appropriate Tracts more than 38,000 had been distributed among 26,000 servants of various classes—97 octavo Bibles had been distributed in the past year, making in the whole 1,199 Bibles given since the formation of the Society to a like number of servants on the completion of the first year of their service. As a Pension Society, two hundred and seventy-three servants had been rewarded with various annual sums of a guinea, a guinea and a half, two guineas, and three guineas, according to the length of their services with the same subscriber. Of 273 servants, 73 had lived two years; 40, three years; 11 thirteen years; 5, fourteen years; and 2, fifteen years, since their nomination. Six servants had received gratuities on marriage. Given away in money to these servants during the year, 508*l*. 4*s*.: the whole given away amounts to 4,790*l*. 12*s*. As an Asylum the Committee reported, that at their Registry, 110 Hatton Garden, 486 engagements had been made with the servants being put to any expense whatever, as no fee, at any time, or on any account, is paid at the Society's Office. The Committee lamented that so many more servants applied for situations than were wanted by the present number of subscribers, and that more than double the good might be done for honest servants, in the way of procuring them situations without expense, if the Society was more largely patronized. It intimated, however, that though it was not patronized by the great and powerful, for want, perhaps, of its being better known among them, it is respected and aided by many of the wise and good. Near 7,000 engagements had been made between servants and subscribers during the 15 years since the Society's formation; and the Committee were persuaded that the Society's operations had produced much benevolence and forbearance on the one hand, and much fidelity and gratitude on the other—had prevented many hasty expulsions of unprotected females, that would have occasioned ruin to the expelled, and perhaps, and deservedly, many a sleepless night to the employer—that it had sown much good seed of instruction in the youthful minds of the otherwise thoughtless and unwary.

S. Tomkins Esq., read an account of the receipts and disbursements of the charity for the past year; from this it appeared that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the last year's account was 62*l*. 12*s*. To this was added the subscriptions, amounting to 744*l*. 8*s*., the dividends on stock, donation and sale of books, making the whole income of the Society for the year amount to 910*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*. Of this sum, after paying upwards of 540*l*. in rewards to servants, and the expenses of registration, of printing, stationery, &c., there remained in the treasurer's hands a sum of 150*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*.

The Rev. H. G. Watkins, recommended to every lady and gentleman in the room, to make the Society the subject of conversation amongst their friends, that it might become better known, and that the number of subscribers might be increased. It should be known, that though they had last year applications from 1800 apparently respectable servants, they were able to provide situations for no more than 586, in consequence of their limited number of subscribers. If they could raise their number of subscribers to 1200, the expenses of registration would be very little more than it was at present, and the additional funds thus placed at the disposal of the Society would very much increase their sphere of action and of usefulness. He would also beg to recommend, that as there was no collection made at the doors, those ladies and gentlemen who might be disposed to contribute something if a collection were made, would lay out a small sum in the purchase, as they went out, of a few of the very useful books and tracts, written for the guidance and instruction of servants. By distributing these amongst the servants of their acquaintance, they might, at a very trifling expense, be the means of effecting much good.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The 10th anniversary meeting was held May 19th, T. A. Hankey Esq. in the chair. The Chairman addressed the meeting, also, the Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. W. Blackburn, Rev. Dr. Winter, Rev. Mr. Boden, Rev. J. Morrison, Rev. Mr. Rodgers, Rev. J. Burnet, of Cork, & Rev. J. Hoppus.

The Rev. Jos. Fletcher, one of the Secretaries, read the Report. Since the last Report, the changes that had taken place were of a very pleasing nature; their stations had been properly attended to, and having 33 missionaries, together with 20 others, stationary in particular districts, the whole number of agents they had employed was 53. In that department of the Society's operations which respects the metropolis, notwithstanding the discouragements that have been connected with the station at Church-street Chapel, it appears that spiritual good has been effected. Several persons have been brought under serious impressions, some cases of decided conversion to God are reported; and about thirty persons have given in their names, as desirous of being associated in Church fellowship, wherever a Church shall be formed. The Sabbath School contains about 200 children, whilst between four and five hundred families are under the regular visitation of a Christian Instruction Society, established by the members of the congregation. Their labors had been attended with various degrees of success, but in general, the results had been favorable, as their prayer meetings were crowded, and their Sunday Schools better filled. The Committee particularly approved of domiciliary visits. The receipts of the last year had exceeded those of the two preceding years, and they had been able to pay off one half of the debt that pressed upon them at the last meeting; and the Committee hoped that they should have the happiness, in their next Report, to announce, not only that the debt had been paid, but that they had been provided with the means to extend their labors. The Report, in conclusion, urged that the Society's operations were never more wanted than now. From the poverty which prevailed, and its tendency to produce crime; from the spread of infidelity, which no longer attained into the ears of the poor, rendering its victims less fit for this world, whilst it deprived them of all hope of a world to come. The spread of religious liberty, too, was an argument for increased vigilance, as there was a fanaticism both in infidelity and superstition, an ardor now put forth, that shewed as if some momentous period were at hand.

The receipts had been this year 4,835*l*., which was more by near 500*l*. than had been received in 1827, up to the last of their most prosperous year. Besides this sum, there had also been 947*l*. subscribed, and part payment of the debt of 2,000*l*., due

by the Society at the time of the last Report; so that there now remained due of them 1,099*l*., and the actual increase of their funds this year had been 1,300*l*.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF PERMANENT AND UNIVERSAL PEACE.

This Society held its annual meeting, May 19th, Mr. Alexander in the chair. Mr. Scott, Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. H. Dunn, Rev. J. Dyer, Mr. J. J. Gurney, Mr. Browning, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hargrave, addressed the meeting.

The Report congratulated the Society on the continuance of peace at home, and so extensively in foreign countries. It portrayed the evils of contentions between independent states, and proposed measures for terminating disputed points amicably. It referred to the Duke of Wellington and Gen. Jackson, as examples of military chiefs who have declared themselves strongly in favor of peace. It indicated the Society from the charge of political measures. The committee, in continuation, gave a very elaborate and favorable statement of the labors of the various auxiliary branches of the Society, and more particularly dwelt upon the great benefit arising from the distribution of tracts, several thousands of which had been translated into the different foreign languages, and distributed through Europe, as well as through the several States of North and South America. It concluded by forcibly pointing out the necessity of persevering in their efforts to subvert the horrid custom of war among Christians; and, by destroying contention, contribute towards the general reception of those principles which contain within them the germs of the Christian virtues and of universal benevolence.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

This is a society in London, for the propagation of religious truth in the Catholic countries on the continent of Europe. It held its 11th anniversary on the 21st of May, Hon. John J. Strutt, President of the Society in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman; Capt. Gambier, R. N. Rev. Mr. Hawtree; Rev. H. Montague; Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith; Hon. Rev. Gerard Noel; H. Drummond, Esq.; Rev. J. H. Stewart; Rev. J. Irons; Lord Viscount Mandeville; and Rev. Mr. McNeile. At this meeting there was some collision among a portion of the speakers, which grew out of a difference of opinion respecting Roman Catholic claims and the recent decision of Parliament in their favor.

The Rev. Spencer R. Drummond read the Report. It stated that the increase of the funds had enabled the Society to increase their agents to the number of thirty-one, of these two had fallen asleep in Jesus, so that the number was at present reduced to twenty-nine. The Continental Society had availed themselves of the funds placed at their disposal, in order to extend the sphere of their labors, and by the blessing of Divine Providence, with considerable success; and it was satisfactory to know, that those funds had considerably increased since the last year. The Report, after detailing the labors of the Society's agents in different parts of the continent, and the difficulties which they had to encounter, particularly in Roman Catholic countries, where ignorance and superstition had their strong hold, added that they had no little difficulty in combating irreligion and infidelity, in parts where a different religion prevailed; it prayed, in conclusion, that the friends and supporters of the Society would persevere in their exertions, as the Society, under divine Providence, was effecting great and increasing good, in bringing to the knowledge of the Lord those who had hitherto lived in utter darkness.

Mr. Rowan, the Treasurer, said, he should abstain from going into details, and would content himself with giving a statement of the accounts in round numbers. The receipts of the year were 1,793*l*. and a legacy of 500*l*. Of this sum, there had been in payments 1,680*l*. and an Exchequer Bill for 527*l*. had been purchased. There had been paid a sum of 256*l*. for the Norway Mission, leaving cash disposable by the Society to the amount of 1,500*l*., from which, deducting 300*l*., the money in hand was 1,200*l*., which would of course be employed in forwarding the objects of the Society. He was quite sure the friends of the Society had heard enough to induce them to contribute largely towards the objects which they all had at heart. These objects were, to arouse the Protestant to a sense of his religion, to tear the veil from the mind of the unenlightened Catholic whose heart was dead to the sacred truths of the Gospel; to extend to the less-favored brother, who believed not in Christianity at all, that sacred light which giveth life and joy, and hope of immortality; to teach them that, they could only hope for salvation through a knowledge of the man Jesus Christ. (Applause.) It gave him much pleasure to be enabled to state that Ireland, a country so long herself in darkness and error, was becoming so much enlightened, that she was desirous of co-operating in support of our Missions, and anxious to emancipate foreign nations from those fetters of ignorance and superstition by which she had herself so long been bound. (Applause.) He called upon them to put up their most fervent prayers for the success of this great undertaking; let them exert themselves, and shew that God worked in them to do at his good pleasure.

BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The 21st anniversary was held May 22d, Lord Viscount Mandeville in the chair. The meeting taking address from the Chairman; Hon. and Rev. G. Noel; Rev. J. W. Cunningham; L. Gordon; R. N. Lord Valence; Dean of Ardglass; Rev. S. W. Phillips; Rev. Mr. Dawson; Rev. H. McNeile; Rev. G. Hamilton, of Killybeggie; Rev. J. Irons; H. Drummond Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Noel.

Lieut. Rhind, R. N. read the Report, which gave in detail an account of the progress the Society had made in this country, as well as in Ireland. From this it appeared that several Branch Societies had been formed in England since last year, from whose efforts a prospect of still greater success was held out to the Society. A vast number of Tracts had been circulated amongst the Roman Catholic population of the two countries; and these, combined with the effect of the public discussions which had taken place, and with the general exertions of the Committees of Branch Societies, had had the effect of drawing a vast number of Roman Catholic children to some of the Society's schools, and of breaking up several Catholic schools which had been before established. The Report, alluding to the Bradford controversy, observed, that the influence of that had been already felt in the neighborhood. Protestants began to know what Romanism was, which they did not know before. The Society, it appeared, had directed its exertions chiefly to those places where the efforts of the Catholic priesthood to propagate their tenets were greatest; and much success had already attended its labors in that way. Of the irrepressible desire of the Irish people to become acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, and to have them expounded to them. It adverted to the

* This grant, at their present session, May 1829, has been increased to two thousand dollars.

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POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

THE DEATH OF MOSES.

He blest the tribes of Israel—
Like music from his lips it fell,
And touch'd each listener's heart:
He bade them praise Jehovah's name,
Who oft had put their foes to shame,
Then, rose up to depart.
Indignant that eye—unbent that form,
Which, many a time, had brav'd the storm,
Alone and undimmed;
And now, in solitude he goes,
His spirit meet for Heaven's repose,
To pass through death's dark shade.
That host, nor moan'd, nor spoke one word—
Though deep they felt his spirit stir'd,
Yet long their feelings slept—
They saw him vanish from their sight,
Their prophet, leader, guide and light—
Then, then indeed, they wept.
Behold! he standeth on the brow
Of that high mount, and gazeth down
Upon the promise-land—
All is revealed unto his view,
Mount Lebanon, the Jordan too—
Oh! could he but stand!
The sun is sinking low—its rays
Linger one moment more—now, gaze,
Oh, Moses, 'tis thy last—
To see no more that land—and yet,
Here linger, till thy sun is set—
Another look—'tis past.
By faith, he sees that blest abode,
Where rests his glorious God,
And seraphs strike the lyre—
"No more of earth, I ask"—he cries—
"My God! I come!" then, meekly dies,
And joins the angelic choir.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.—By H. NEWCOMB.

No opportunity should be lost for Christian ladies to exert this influence, and recommend the religion of Jesus. I know it is often said to be at variance with the rules of etiquette, to introduce conversation upon religious topics, in polite circles; and a desire not to be esteemed singular, or the fear of being called a devotee, may perhaps deter many from speaking of the subject nearest their hearts, when they meet for social intercourse. But this is a mistaken notion of politeness; a fastidious idea of etiquette; a conformity to the maxims and customs of the world, which will exert a most denuding influence upon the growth of Christian graces. There is no place where it is improper to exert a religious influence, where it is not also improper for religious people to appear. And would not young ladies, who have espoused the cause of the dear Redeemer, be well employed in endeavoring to turn the attention of fashionable circles from the idle and sickening frivolity which usually occupy their thoughts, and furnish themes for conversation, to the awful grandeur and sublimity, and the dread import of eternity. O, is it not strange, passing strange, that immortal beings, destined to live through this vast unutterable period—beyond the power of thought, should sport away the few brief and fleeting years allotted them for probation here, the good or ill improvement of which will fix unutterably their destiny through this boundless succession of ages reared on ages; in the pursuit of empty gewgaws, fading things, which, like aerial phantoms, ever and anon elude their grasp, until, wearied with the fruitless chase, the "grim messenger" shall close their eyes in death, no more to wake, till the resurrection morn shall disclose their folly and their shame! There is no place in which a pious lady can appear, where she may not distill around her a moral atmosphere that will be felt, and which will, if it does no more, seal the lips of profanity and irreligion, silence the tongue of slander, and shut the sinner's mouth; for so much more powerful is the influence exerted upon man by the objects of time and sense, than by those which are "unseen and eternal," that men who cease to venerate their Creator, will yet respect a virtuous woman. It should, however, be a settled principle with every pious young lady, never to associate with a man who is known to practise any vice. Let it not be sufficient that he abstains from uttering a profane word in her presence. The man who is so emboldened in sin as to trifle with the name by her or all others most revered, insults her by his presence. Let it not be sufficient that he is not addicted to intoxication; if he now but sips the social glass, he has already entered upon the downward road, and is preparing himself perhaps to blast the prospects of some lovely female, who shall be lured unsuspectingly into his cold embrace, and to bring upon her and her offspring ruin and disgrace. And the youth who spends his nights at the gaming table, and still seeks to associate with virtuous females, casts an indignity upon their character, which they ought promptly to repel; for he says thus virtually, that should he ever be connected in life with one of their number, he would leave them their watchful vigils to keep in lonely sadness, while he preferred to the noisy scenes of revelry and dissipation to the calm tranquility of the fireside, and the enjoyment of conjugal affection. Such a course, if pursued by all young ladies, would be but an act of justice to themselves, and to the dignity of the female character; but the fact is to be lamented that the contrary course is too generally adopted; instead of spurning from their presence as they ought, men of such vitiated tastes, and corrupt habits, they suffer their smiles to be purchased by a thousand little nameless attentions, which they mistake for virtuous worth; so that these very men too often find the most ready access to their society. If young ladies would unfeignedly discountenance and spurn from their society every man of such habits, what a change would be produced—what a reformation would be effected! And on whom does the duty devolve of taking the lead in a matter requiring so great a share of moral courage, if not upon those who have espoused the cause of the blessed Redeemer, and resolved to devote their lives to his service, and to be his for time and for eternity?

But there is no sphere in which female influence can be so effectually exerted in favor of Christianity, or where it will leave an impression as permanent, as lasting, as that of a mother. Her tender offspring are for wise purposes committed to her care and guidance. From their earliest infancy to approaching manhood, they are almost constantly within the reach of her anxious eye; she watches with earnest solicitude the earliest growth of the tender twig; she nourishes the leaves, and looks with joy and delight upon the opening bud and the expanding flower. During this period, how many and constant are her opportunities of instilling into their minds the principles of the Christian religion. Their hearts, like a blank sheet of paper, are ready to receive the slightest impression; and be it good or evil, it cannot be effaced without defacing the pure white sheet; when once made it becomes almost like an indelible imprint. At this time their minds and their tastes may be directed as she pleases, and their desires taught to flow in almost any channel. What lady has not learned the art of directing the course of the creeper, or of the morning glory, to encircle her windows; or the vine or the honeysuckle, as they twine around her arbours? Even so may the young mind be directed in all its juven-

ile efforts, and the young heart guided in all its glowing aspirations. On whom then falls such a fearful weight of responsibility as upon a mother? Well may she exclaim, "Who is sufficient for these things?" She knows not, or how much good or evil spring may be called, or how much good or evil they may be capable of performing; yet to her it is committed the formation of their characters. It is a mistaken idea that education consists entirely of the knowledge acquired at the schools. This, however important of itself, is the smallest part of education. It is this notion which has led many to mistake the real influence of education: in the formation of character, because they have seen so many, richly endowed with school learning, who have become the victims of vice—leeches upon society, and who have sunk to the lowest depths of degradation. But the secret cause was unseen; the deed was not raised from the domestic circle where they received their earliest impressions. Learning, without moral principle, is a curse rather than a blessing. The formation of moral and religious principles and habits in children, must be the work of time; and no other person can accomplish it so readily and so effectually, as a mother; nor is it scarcely possible for any efforts, however well directed, to counteract the influence of a mother, when that influence is pernicious. She is almost constantly with them, and every little incident of their lives, however trifling in itself, whether she perceives it or not, is turned to account in the formation of their characters. Christian mothers, do you feel the responsibility of your station? Do you perceive how necessary it is that you should be watchful and vigilant, to turn every incident of your lives, and of your children's lives, in favor of the holy religion you profess? Do you feel it necessary to be unceasing in your efforts to instill into the minds of your children, from the first opening of their minds to the time they leave the paternal roof, the principles of the Christian religion; and to present before them in your own example a living witness of your precepts? Children are observing; little affairs are to them what great matters are to persons of mature age. They look up to you for a pattern of rectitude and an example of integrity. They notice your most minute actions, believe them to be right, and draw inferences from them for the government of their own conduct. If in the smallest matters you swerve from the strictest principles of integrity, they observe it, and the heart receives a wrong bias, and one step taken on the downward road, requires two to retrace it, while another is more easily taken than the first. There are a thousand nameless ways in which the moral character is continually forming under the influence of a mother. These little matters may be unimportant in themselves, but they all have a silent, unperceived influence; and when it is considered that here the characters of all, of both sexes, and of every condition in life, are formed, they swell into an object of vast immeasurable importance.

Who that has had a pious mother can fail to appreciate the influence of her instructions and example upon the young and tender mind? Who can say that they are received by the light heart as the passing wind, and then forgotten? Full well do I know their powerful and restraining influence; full well do I know that they sink deep into the heart, and create an impression which gathering years cannot efface. I had a pious mother. She was gone to dwell with the sainted spirits of the blessed; and the form that once I loved and revered lies beneath the "cold coil of the valley." But I do remember well, when I sat in childlike simplicity at her feet, and listened with religious awe and deep and tender emotions, to the instructions that dropped like honey from her lips. Her theme was "redeeming grace and dying love." She spoke of a Saviour's sufferings. She told me how he was mocked and reviled, and buffeted by the unfeeling Jews. She spoke of his agonies, as he hung upon the accursed tree. She showed me the position in which they placed his hands and his feet, and how they nailed them to the cross! O, how the blood chilled in my veins! And then she told me of his sins, and said he died for me! Ah, never shall I forget that scene—deeply and indelibly it is fixed in my memory. I have been a houseless wanderer—I have mingled with the vicious and the profane, and in my tender years, have been exposed to the most pernicious and corrupting examples—I have wandered in the dark labyrinth of skepticism, till the light of day was shut out from my soul; but never, in all my devious ways, could I forget that voice, as it seemed still to whisper in my ear, "O, do not sin wickedness, my son, nor sin against thy God!" And the deep and enduring impressions which its constant admonitions produced, so effectually sealed my lips, that they never gave utterance to profanity, or dared revile the holy religion she taught me.

In view of these considerations, let me address a few serious thoughts to American ladies. You have seen the immense influence which you possess in society; you have beheld the vast moral force which is at your disposal; you are sensible how much can be effected by your united exertions, when directed towards the accomplishment of any specific object; you have seen how you owe to the Christian religion; need I further urge the importance of exerting that influence, and that moral power in favor of Christianity? What stronger considerations can be urged to induce you to embrace it? And having embraced it, what stronger considerations can be presented to induce you to devote all your faculties and all your energies to promote its interests, during your whole lives? If we look at the immense importance of the object, our utmost stretch of thought is exhausted, and all our faculties fail to reach its "height and depth and length and breadth."—we are "lost in wonder, love, and praise." Consider the comparative worth of the objects set before you—what is all that this earth can afford, when compared with an eternity of unutterable bliss, where sin and sorrow shall have no place, and where "death" shall be swallowed up in victory; where you may behold, face to face, that Saviour who hath delivered you from earthly bondage, and provided a way whereby you may be saved from an eternity of inconceivable anguish and woe; where you may drink in streams of everlasting bliss from the Fountain of Life Eternal; where you will make new and more glorious discoveries of the divine character—of vast infinity—as countless ages shall roll away; where you will be constantly approximating towards the great Source of Light and Life, and yet, although filled with his goodness, never reach him. In view of these reflections, how do the perishing, fading things of time and sense, dwindle into insignificance! After viewing this glorious prospect in anticipation, look back upon earth, the dark abode of sinful, dying men; note the benign and heavenly influence which the holy principles of the gospel shed around them wherever they are disseminated, and reflect how small a portion of the human race ever heard their joyful sound. Note the influence they exert upon individual character when embraced in their purity, and reflect how few, comparatively, thus embrace them even where they are proclaimed as upon the house top, and ask yourselves if you have no duties to perform, no exertions to make? The importance of your exertions in behalf of the Christian religion is enhanced, because your influence is felt where no other influence can reach; and your silent and unobtrusive efforts may be productive of much good, where no other efforts can be exerted. In conclusion let me ask, can there be in the universe, one single being possessed of the tender sensibilities of the female heart, who will not melt into contrition in view of these considerations, and feeling her whole soul drawn out in love and gratitude to her Saviour, receive him as her "Hope, her Life, her everlasting All."

EDUCATION.

For the Boston Recorder.

COUNTY LYCEUMS.

Several reasons urge the friends of education, as soon as the season and circumstances shall favor it, to take measures to organize County Lyceums.

1. It will promote the interests of Town Lyceums already formed, and lead to the formation of others. A Board of Delegates, formed from several town lyceums in the same vicinity, might forward the interests of the whole, by communicating to each other the mode of operations they had severally adopted, and making known or suggesting improvements, by instituting measures to procure instruction through lectures or otherwise, and by animating each other in the great and good cause of popular education.

2. A County Lyceum could act with great efficiency in introducing the *Infant School* system into common education. They could decide upon the infant school exercises most appropriate as a commencement on this system, in district and other schools, and propose and forward measures for that purpose.

3. County Lyceums, might put in progress measures to procure *Town and County Maps*. Numerous towns in various sections of this and other states have already made some progress in this most interesting and useful object. And the interest upon the subject is already so general, that nothing but some concerted plan among the several towns in a county can be necessary, to put it in progress and shortly to accomplish it. And no collection of individuals could probably undertake it, with a prospect of effecting it with so much ease or efficiency, as a County Lyceum.

4. If County Lyceums were formed, the way would be prepared to organize State Lyceums; which could readily be done by representatives appointed by each, who might meet perhaps during the session of their Legislature, to form themselves into a Board of Education, or a State Lyceum, whose duty it would be to devise and forward measures to advance the great and general interests of Popular Education.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

University of North Carolina—The anniversary Commencement was held on the 25th of June. The presence of A. B. was conferred on 14 persons and that of A. M. on 21 persons. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. John M. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, and the Rev. John Robinson, of Cabarrus.

A College, called "McGill College," which was incorporated in 1821, and had been prevented from going into operation by suits pending for the recovery of the best part of its benevolent founder, was opened the 24th ult. on the valuable estate of Burnside in Montreal. The bequest of the late Hon. James McGill, who amassed a large fortune in the Canadas, for the commencement of the institution, consists of the estate on which the college is located, and £10,000.

The *Franklin Society* is composed of about one hundred young men between the ages of 15 and 50. Their object is, improvement in declamation, composition, and debate; and they devote one evening in each week for that purpose.

Biblical Repository.—This work, which has for several years been published by Prof. Hodge of the Seminary at Princeton, has changed its character. Instead of aiming exclusively to assist ministers and candidates in the criticism and interpretation of the Bible, it will be adapted to the use and benefit of all intelligent Christians. It will review the philosophy and literature of the times; exhibit the various forms of error; give the history of religious doctrine and opinion; consider the influence of different principles of ecclesiastical polity on piety, morals, literature and civil institutions; observe and sustain the various enterprises of Christian benevolence, without giving religious intelligence; bestow attention on the interests of general knowledge, and give select literary information in every number. The work will not be controversial, but will fearlessly state Bible truth in its whole extent. As soon as circumstances will admit, a suitable editor will be procured, who will give his own views on the subjects of the Repository. In the mean while it will be conducted by the present editors, with the assistance of a number of able writers, who are pledged to contribute regularly to its pages. Such a work will be very useful in the region it is intended to occupy; and the change in the original plan was doubtless expedient, after the discontinuance of the *Literary and Evangelical Magazine*.

The form of the *Columbian Star*, a Baptist paper published at Philadelphia, has been altered from folio, to imperial octavo; 16 pages weekly, making 732 in the year. It is now called, "The Columbian Star and Christian Index."

A London Magazine says, that Prussic Acid has been obtained from the leaves of green tea in so concentrated a state, that one drop killed a dog almost instantaneously. A strong infusion of Souchong tea, sweetened with sugar, is as effectual in poisoning flies as the solution of arsenic, generally sold for that purpose.

Some of the bones of an animal recently found in one of the western states, are shown at New-York. Compared with them, those of the Mammoth sink into insignificance. The largest is one side of an under jaw-bone, which is twenty feet long, by three feet wide, and weighs 1200 lbs.

OBITUARY.

Died of consumption in South Reading, June 24, Mrs. SARAH wife of Dr. T. SPAULDING, and daughter of Hon. J. Hart, aged 40. She had her husband, children, parents, brothers and sisters, together with a numerous acquaintance, in lament her untimely loss. But in a strong consolation to every benevolent heart, that the loss of her affectionate, laboring and faithful friend, who was a good reason to believe, in the unrepentable gain. She was naturally possessed of an unusually bright and unclouded understanding, discriminating mind and glowing vivacity; and these were regulated by a kind and affectionate heart, good education and solid judgment. She was of a cheerful, winsome and prudent nature in all her domestic concerns, and highly respected in every circle in which she moved. She possessed in a good degree the characteristics of the virtuous woman, as enumerated by the pen of inspiration, in Prov. XXXI, 10-31. She was a fervent believer in the truth, and a decided believer in the pure evangelical doctrines of the gospel; and many of her acquaintance and intimate friends ascribed her cordiality, cheerfulness, for many years, the holy religion of Jesus Christ. Nor did her life and conversation gain any the reputation. Still she entertained no such thoughts of herself till a few weeks before death, when it pleased the Lord to call her home with a cheering hope of a blessed immortality. Ever after this, when referring to this hope, she manifested deep humility, modest diffidence, and jealousy of her own heart. The crumbs that fell from her Master's table, she loved most to place in her own, and she was ever ready to share them with others, and with the serene and tranquil assurance such trust inspires, she resigned her immortal spirit, without a struggle or a sigh, into the arms of her Almighty Redeemer.

A little before her exit, when asked if she had fast held on to the promises, and if her steadfastness of her hope comforted her, she manifested the affirmative with a significant smile and pressure of the hand. Her children were conducted to her bedside shortly before she expired; she embraced them all very affectionately, and with an expressive look and smile, placed as a summer's evening, seemed to bid them farewell, with as much composure, as they were only to be parted for one short night, and as the tower of life was being entering in its sunset, upon hearing the words of David "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble," she raised her eyes to heaven and fell asleep. We turn to 1 Thess. IV, 13 & 14 and read, "But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope: For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so also shall they which sleep in Jesus with him." The funeral services were attended at the meeting house, where a discourse was delivered before a large collection of people, from Psalm 23, 4, "For though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou

art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." The services were closed with the hymn, "Thy will thy beam faithful tomb," &c.

Counsel thy beam faithful tomb," &c.

CARD.

Messrs. Willis & Rand.—Permit the subscriber through the medium of your paper, to express his warmest gratitude to the Female Charitable Society, and other Ladies in Hardwick, for their contribution of *Thirty Dollars* to constitute him a life member of the Massachusetts Missionary Society. May their example excite others to aid this valuable institution. "The liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."
Hardwick, 8th July, 1829. MARTIN TUPPER.

MEDICAL LECTURES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

THE Medical Lectures will begin at Burlington on Wednesday the 18th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and be continued fourteen weeks.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, \$11
Theory and practice of Medicine, Materia Medica and Obstetrics, \$13
Anatomy and Surgery, \$16

Each professor will enter on his duties at the commencement of the Term, and an average of four Lectures a day will be delivered during its continuance.

As topics forming the foundation of Medical Science will be first treated, students will find it for their interest to be present at the commencement of the Term.

Notes will not be received except under circumstances of the most urgent necessity, and then only with unexceptionable references. [29] Burlington, June 1829.

HAWES' LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.

THE Third Edition of *Lectures to Young Men*, on the Formation of Character, &c. including a *Lecture on Reading*, by Rev. Joel Hawes, Pastor of the First Church in Hartford, Conn.

Three editions of this popular and valuable work have been called for by the public in the short period of a year. The present edition is from stereotype plates, and is offered at the reduced price of 37 1/2 cents single, and contains the additional Lecture on Reading.

The following is from a review of the work in "the Christian Spectator." "We have read these Lectures with a great deal of pleasure, and are glad a new edition has been called for. We like these lectures, because they are written in a plain, manly and business like style—because they are replete with such instructions, arguments and motives, as should be addressed to every young man in the nation." For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, and LINCOLN & EDMANDS.

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS have published a beautiful edition of Thomas a Kempis' *Imitation of Christ*, revised by Rev. Thomas Malcom.

The following testimony to the excellence of this work is from the late eminent Dr. Payson, in a letter to a young minister:—"If you have not seen Thomas a Kempis' *Imitation of Christ*, you will not like it; but for spirituality and wisdomness from the world, I know of nothing truer to it."

The exceptional passages referred to have been omitted by Mr. Malcom, and the work may be confidently recommended to universal patronage. July 9.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION.

IN PRESS, and will soon be published and for sale by Booksellers generally, Coleridge's *Aids to Reflection*. With a Preliminary Essay, and Illustrations, chiefly from other works of the same author. By James Marsh, President of the University of Vermont. In one volume octavo.

GROTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of this Academy will commence on Wednesday, July 22d. The subscriber is happy to say, that the Institute has hitherto given undivided satisfaction, and that the studies and expectations of parents who have entrusted their daughters to her care, have, to say the least, been answered. During the coming term, arrangements have been made to have at least two Lectures delivered weekly, by gentlemen qualified, on subjects connected with the studies of the Young Ladies—to have good boarding places near the School;—and to have such as wish it, take exercise on horse-back.—Terms, including Board, washing, lights, tuition, lectures, &c. \$25 for the term. All the solid and most of the ornamental branches of Female Education will be faithfully taught, and that system of morals and religious instruction designed to improve, renew, and purify the heart. Inquire of Wm. L. Chapin, Esq. or of the subscriber. J. TODD.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SCHOOL.

AN association of gentlemen have recently established in this city a female school, and have employed Mr. JACOB ABBOT, late of Amherst College, to take charge of it as Principal, and a Young Lady of this city, as Assistant. Other instructors will be employed as shall be necessary.

The course of study pursued in the institution comprises the following branches:

Penmanship, including Mathematical and Geographical Drawing.

Elucation, by which is here intended, the accurate and judicious reading of the best English writers in poetry & prose, and the study of the principles of Grammar with its applications, by recitations from text-books and familiar lectures.

Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric, by the study of text-books and the practice of composition in all its branches,—as notes of lectures, abstracts of narrative and argumentative writings, translations from poetry to prose, and original essays.

Geography, History, and Chronology, by recitations from text-books, accompanied with proper illustrations, together with the drawing of maps, plans, and charts by the pupils, and writing abstracts.

Material, Intellectual, and Moral Philosophy,—including such parts of the Mechanic, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, and the various branches of Natural Science. These subjects will be studied by text-books and illustrated by experimental lectures.

The *Latin, Greek, and French Languages* will be taught to such pupils, as desire to learn them.

The text-books which will be used in these branches, are those of the highest character, and such as are best calculated to lay a broad foundation for an extensive acquaintance with the subjects, of which they respectively treat. The pupils will however not be confined to text-books. On every subject they will be led to refer continually to every other accessible source of information, that they may learn to think and reason, to judge of the validity of arguments, and to form their own conclusions; and thus to bring their powers to an active search for truth, instead of expending them upon the servile study of a few particular authors.

Religious instruction will be regularly given, and its influence brought to bear upon all the studies and employments of the pupils, and will make a constituent part of their education. A conscientious sense of duty, and the pleasure naturally resulting from the successful pursuit of knowledge, will chiefly be relied upon as inducements to diligence and fidelity in study. Special attention will be paid to the exercise and health of the pupils, to the cultivation of agreeable deportment and manners, courteous and gentle habits of intercourse with others, and all the virtues and graces of the Christian character.

The school was opened the second week in June, at No. 3, Sumner Street, Mount Vernon. The Rooms are large, and commodious, and the situation is very pleasant, healthy, and free from noise, and sufficiently central for all parts of the city. The regular quarters will commence with the first Monday in July.

The Terms for pupils under twelve years of age are \$10 a quarter; for those over twelve, \$15; and an additional charge of \$5 is made for those who study any of the classical or foreign languages.

The school hours are from 8 to half past 1 o'clock, each day. Applications to be made at the school rooms, during school hours. By order of the Trustees,

SAMUEL HUBBARD, President.

HENRY HILL, Secretary.

Boston, July 9, 1829.

SUPERIOR PRINTING INK.

MOSES WHITING has constantly for sale at the Counting Room of the *Boston Ink Manufactory*, No. 36, Washington Street, Boston, BOOK and NEWS INK. Manufactured by G. Clark. Warranted, and on liberal terms. The Ink used in the American Traveller Office the last month has been manufactured by Mr. G. Clark, and we have found it to be more uniformly good than any we have before used. We think we can safely recommend it to others as being of superior quality. BADGER & PORTER, Boston, Jan. 23, 1829.

Office of the Philanthropist & Investigator.—Having used to some extent the Newspaper Ink manufactured by Mr. G. Clark, I fully concur in opinion with Messrs. Badger & Porter in regard to its quality, and cheerfully recommend it to the notice of the fraternity. JAMES B. YERRINGTON. The Recorder is worked on ink from the above factory. Boston, Feb. 21, 1829.

PRACTICAL THEOLOGY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, Burlington, Vt. and G. C. & H. CARVILL, New-York, have in a course of preparation and will soon publish PRACTICAL THEOLOGY of the Seventeenth Century, comprising the Last Practical Works of the great English Divines, with original sketches and occasional notes, by JAMES M. SMITH, President of the University of Vermont. In Five Volumes.

In proposing the publication of the above-named work, the editor is not unmindful of the difficulties, which attend the undertaking of this kind. The general character and spirit of the writings, which will be included in it, are different in some respects from those most popular among us. The prevailing opinions too, with regard to the superiority of the religious writings, as well as doings of our own age, and tempt at recalling into circulation the almost forgotten productions of the great benefit, which would be conferred upon our churches and the religious character of our country, by introducing into them more of the spirit, which animated the great and eminently spiritual men, who have conferred the glowing glory upon the religious character of the 17th century, and who are anxious to do what he can for his country, and for the world.

The religious productions of that period have, within a few years past, been republished and put in circulation in Great Britain on a much more extensive plan than could safely be attempted in this country. The undertaking involved its projectors in pecuniary losses, but has resulted in great and incalculable benefits both to the dissenting and established churches. The editor, therefore, has felt himself authorized, in attempting a similar plan in this country, to ask the co-operation of those who are interested in the cause of truth and righteousness. So far as he can, he has learned by pretty extensive inquiries among the clergy in different sections of the country, it is believed, that the corresponding success of the enterprise will be met with corresponding success. In answer to inquiries on the subject, the following extracts are given from the letters of Professors in three of our Theological Seminaries.

Dr. PORTER, of Andover, remarks: "I cordially approve of your design to republish these works of the British Fathers which you mention. The plan of the same sort, which the excellent Leigh Richmond and his associates executed with so much utility to British Christians, is so extensive for our country. But I shall be much disappointed, if your plan should not meet with a prompt and adequate patronage from our religious public. As to intellectual strength, combined with exact piety, I know no parallel in history to the constellation of illustrious contemporaries, who lived in the 17th century."

Dr. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, writes as follows:—"Agreeably to your request, I have consulted with my colleagues on the expediency of the plan, which you propose, to publish a few volumes of the last writings of the great divines of the 17th century, and the approbation of the enterprise is without hesitation or reserve. The more such works are put into circulation the better. The writers of that age have a depth and spirituality, which have not been equalled by their successors. We are in danger of substituting speciousness for truth, and the lustre of external activity for the vitality of piety. The authors named are certainly among the best of the age in which they lived."

The following is from Dr. RICE, of the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia.—"I do most fully concur with you in opinion, as to the importance of getting into circulation the writings of the great men, who lived in the 17th century. If you can succeed in your design, a benefit of incalculable value will be conferred. The men, whom we agree in admiring, were made what they were, in a great degree, by the Bible. Instead of sitting down to study it with a system of metaphysics, and contenting their minds with the writings of their successors, they brought their minds to the Bible, and breathed the heavenly spirit of divine truth. The present age requires action, and I could wish the activity of Christians to be increased a thousand fold. But I wish to see them borne on by that profound, deep-toned feeling, which pervaded the illustrious soul of such men, as Leighton, Baxter and Howe."

The views expressed in the same letters with regard to the authors, from which selections should be made, and the plan of the work, coincide with those formed by the editor. The first volume will contain the best practical works of Hooker, the subsequent volumes those of Latimer, Bucer, Row, Bates, By, Hopkins, and others of congenial spirit. It was thought best not to extend the first proposals beyond five volumes, but should the demand seem to justify it, the selections can easily be extended to a greater number.

CONSIDERATIONS.—It will be printed on fine medium paper, with new type, and each volume will contain about 300 large octavo pages. The first volume will be published in about 10 months, and a volume once in three or four months after, and delivered to subscribers as published.

••• The price will be \$2 per volume in boards with cloth backs, or \$12 for FIVE volumes well bound with double sides.

••• Those holding subscription papers in New-England are requested to return a list of names, and residence, to CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, Burlington, Vt. as early as 1st September next. Burlington, Vt. June 9, 1829.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of Appetite, Bile, Disordered Stomach, Constipation, and Piles.

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these pills, the following "STRONG PROOF" is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, Salisbury, N. H. dated Sept. 2, 1828.

Dear Sir.—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unrequirable kind, having long sat at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises, and the more fashionable Spas, and the waters of Saratoga. By the use of Jewett's Improved Pills, I was almost without exception, to make me of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

MASON KNAPEN.

Minister of the Gospel, Salisbury, N. H.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated Sept. 14, 1828.

Sir.—I am enabled by the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost instant relief. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

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